CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

WRIGHT, MEDILL & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. IX CHICAGO, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1856. NO. 180.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, BY WRIGHT, MEDILL & CO., Tribune Buildings, No. 53 Clark Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily delivered in the City, by Byron E. Dyo, for $5.00 per annum, payable quarterly, in advance, or in seven per week, payable weekly to the Collector.

The Daily is sent, $7.00 per annum if paid in advance; the $6.00 if continued; for six months, $3.50 in advance; three months, $1.50 do.

The CHICAGO TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in time for the earliest Western mails. It is of the same size as the Daily and Semi-Weekly, and contains all the reading matter of two days. It is an excellent edition for subscribers in the country. It will be furnished to mail subscribers at the low price of $2.00 a year in advance, or six months for $1.00. Delivered to City subscribers at $2.50 per year, or 50 cents per week, payable to the Carrier.

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107-6-17.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED BY
WRIGHT, MEDILL & CO.,
No. 51 CLARK STREET.

J. C. VAUGHAN, C. H. RAY, EDITORS.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

THURSDAY Morning..... Jan. 17, 1856.

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.

[To-DAYS TO-MORROW!]

The printers in our office, and in the offices of the PRESS, TIMES, CITIZEN and JOURNAL, have requested the Proprietors of the different establishments to observe this, FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY, as a holiday. We could not refuse them. Who could?

FRANKLIN, however we may regard his utilitarian views, has left his mark upon our country and the world with a clearness of outline alike bold and unmistakable. He was a laborer, yet he life-long upheld the dignity of labor. He was a man of science, yet toiled to make it a common blessing. He was a statesman, yet looked always and everywhere to the education and elevation of the race as the only hope of society, and as the only sure basis of the Republic. What day, then, so fit to be remembered as the day which gave him birth? What name so proper for Americans to recall and praise?

FRANKLIN was *prosaic* in all he did or attempted. The idea of universal education he embraced and enforced. His writings are full of it. He knew that the mind, uncultivated, was a soil which would grow rank with wild weeds, and produce mainly useless or poisonous fruit. Whatever talent he had, whatever influence he possessed, and whatever fortune was his, were given in part or in whole to Philadelphia, his adopted, and to Boston, his native home; and thus, virtually, to the Republic, for educational ends. Who shall measure the effect of this example? Who limit its effect?

But FRANKLIN did not stop with systems, or rest satisfied with schools. He looked to *opinion*; examined their condition; mastered it; with all its opportunities, advantages, disadvantages and temptations, and sought to increase these opportunities and advantages, and to lessen these disadvantages and temptations. He it was who formed Libraries for them. He it was who brought them together, and showed them how they might make men of themselves. He it was who started among them, and their employers, the idea of *co-operation*, of a mutual effort whereby the interests of both might be advanced, and of a mental culture or employment which would keep apprentices from the perils and degradation of a dissipated life. Shall not this effort be cherished? Where the man, or the men, then, who will not hail the day which gave birth to this wise philanthropist?

NOR was FRANKLIN'S influence limited to this clime. He saw, he knew, the innate and latent power of mechanic; how their occupation bred ingenuity; how that ingenuity led to invention; and how that invention would enrich them and the Republic. His great mind turned to the many means of developing these high qualities. He established, or was the means of establishing *Institutes* for this end, and labored daily, labored constantly, during his life, to infuse a spirit into the mechanic class which should lift them up in the scale of social being and make them, all over, more worthy of support. Hear him: *Your Mechanics are found to be Gathering Grounds for Knowledge*" How, then, can he be forgotten? Who will not join in celebrating the birthday of such a man?

The thought at the basis of Franklin's action and theory, was enlightened *free* labor. He knew poverty; he had been a poor boy; the toil of the apprentice and of the mechanic, he knew; and the dark side of the life of both, in his judgment, was—A CULTIVATED PERSONAL reason. Give that, let the youth and the man be intelligent and virtuous, let labor be dignified, and there would be no peril to property, and no danger to liberty. This was FRANKLIN'S philosophy, the cardinal principle of his life, and that American must be dead to all his higher impulses who should forget or fail to remember such teachings, or the philanthropist who taught them.

We have not felt at liberty, with these views, to refuse the request of "the printers," and in common with our brethren of the Press of this city, will unite with them in doing what we can to give vigor to the principle and life to the theory of FRANKLIN, now and hereafter. To-day, then, we shall celebrate the natal day of the great sage of the Past, and, in consequence, no paper will be issued from this office on Friday.

A Light Extinguished.

The extinguishment of PARKER H. FRENCH by Secretary MARCY, was cruel. The precious scoundrel was snuffed out by the official candle, as easily as if he were a farthing dip. It was cruel, but unavoidable; and, as one of the foregrain-worthy acts of the Administration, we are glad, even at this late day, to record and cheer it. His departure from the country, however, is no compliment to the officers of justice by whom he should have been arrested and transported. Instead of the cheers, the shrieks and the forgiven of which he is known to be guilty, and in consequence of which he long ago left the jurisdiction of this Government for other parts where such things are guaranteed of performance. That he is gone, with the pusillanimity of a diplomatist, confessed by a bolder and more manly villian than himself, should not have shielded him from the fate that he has so laboriously served. But the country can well afford to forego any pleasure that it might have felt in seeing him within a prison-limit, in view of the probable consequences of his summary ejection, upon the diplomacy which went him. They have been subsisting, since their invasion, upon the wholesome fear of the United States, which their presence in Nicaragua has created. Now that our Government has given such unequivocal proof that it has no support for Walker and his party, and no diplomatic patronage for a Minister, the restraint hitherto imposed upon the Nicaraguanas will be removed; and when we next have advices from Central America, it will be no surprise to hear that the migrating cut-throats have been killed and thrown into the sea. He should be more cruel than Secretary MARCY, to wish that Parker H. French might have them company.

Who are the Filibusters!

It is a little remarkable, says the Albany *Evening Journal*, that within the past two years no less than seven expeditions have been set on foot in the United States, against territory with whom we were at peace—to make Sonora, against her will, an independent Republic; one to rescue Tamaulipas from the control of her own inhabitants; one to aid "imaginary revolutions in Cuba; one to give unlimited "succor" to Ireland; one to occupy a grant of land which Costa Rica denies ever having made; one to help foreigners to overthrow the native Government of Nicaragua; and one to perform the same office for Lower California. All of these paraded the American Flag, and declared themselves missionaries of Freedom, and every one of them was made up, mainly if not wholly, of the Adventurers and executors of Slavery.

Hon. Jonathan D. Wentworth.

It is appropriate, in so far as the Chicago Platform can do so, that it express the obligations of the Republican party of this district to Hon. LT. M. WENTWORTH, our immediate Representative in Congress, for the constancy with which, in the arduous fight which has been waged at Washington during the last month, he has maintained his position. Always voting, and always voting right with the Friends of Freedom, he has proved himself worthy of the weighty trusts reposed in his hands. His acts are his best personal assurance that he will not swerve a hair's breadth, in this or any other conflict, from the path in which his conscience and his constituents alike demand that he should tread.

Bishop Hamline.

We published a paragraph the other day, in relation to this gentleman which was extremely derogatory to his character as a Christian minister. We copy, then, with pleasure, the following from the Detroit *Free Press* of the 15th.

BISHOP HAMLINE.—We are requested to state that the paragraph in our paper of Tuesday last, taken from the Cincinnati *Sun*—in which it is said that charges of corruption against Bishop Hamline are under investigation by the Methodist Conference of Ohio—is entirely destitute of truth. We are informed that an examination of the matter was made some months since by the proper authorities, the party who originated it—a minister—was expelled from the church.

THE DEBT OF VIRGINIA—The Second Auditor of Virginia, in reply to a resolution of the Legislature, states that the amount of the registered debt of that State, is $41,490,783 69, of which $8,000,343 91 is held in that State; $33,490 is in other States of the Union, and $2,676,448 66 in Europe. The unmaturable bid is for $13,193,000 of coupon bonds, of which $11,196,000 are payable in the city of New York, and $1,875,000 in London.

A NEW PAPER.—The Newport *News*, now for months past issued as a daily, has changed hands, and it is now owned by Messrs. Hall & Hoover, formerly of the Chicago *Journal*.

The Old Story.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 16th, has an account of "another" Abolitionist tarred and feathered at Lexington, Ky. Thus the story runs:—

As articles appeared in the Ohio *Statesman*, (Pro-Slavery) published at Columbus, signed "J. B.," giving the writer's view of Slavery, and "of the institution" as it existed in Kentucky. That article caused, when it reached Lexington, a great excitement. Whether right or wrong, man has come so much for the jurisprudence of the West. He established the Western Law Journal—a periodical of great ability, which he conducted for some years. He was the first lecturer in the Cincinnati Law School where his juridical learning moulded the minds of the numerous pupils who sat at his feet. His lectures, don't delivered, have been widely published and constitute his "Introduction to American Law" a book which has been widely studied in this country and of which a third edition has been recently issued. It is the best elementary treatise to introduce students to the profession that has ever been written, and an excellent preparative for the reading of Blackstone and Kent. Almost the last labor of Judge Walker was to revise it for the new edition. As a practitioner, he was eminent His address and well digested learning—his quick apprehension of principles and his readiness in applying them—his uniform professional courtesy—his deep interest in the younger members of the bar—and above all his sense of justice and honor which was proof against temptation, made him the ornament and example of his profession. In social life he was kind and benevolent, and the delight of his circle. While immersed in the cares of business, he was studious in the cultivation of letters, and his public performances, are an address on Daniel Webster, and a discourse before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Cambridge University. He was not a politician. We are not aware that he ever held a political office, but he was nevertheless deeply interested in the political affairs of the country. He sympathized warmly with the Republican cause, and contemplated with the deepest anxiety the threatened extension of Slavery. He was designated to preside over a Republican mass meeting in Cincinnati last August, and would have fulfilled the appointment but for an untimely accident which prematurely terminated his life. While in his wards published and constitute his "Introduction to American Law" a book which has been carriage on his way to his country seat. It came in collision with another vehicle, by which he was thrown upon the ground and two of his ribs broken. An injury was inflicted on his lung, which resulted in a pulmonary disease. He lingered for some time—once recovering and resuming his professional duties for a few days, was again prostrated, and on Tuesday morning last closed a useful and honorable life.

One-Horse Brokers and Two-and-Six-Penny Bankers.

In every considerable village in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa are two or more, often half a dozen, pleasure bankers and brokers, who for the most part, are the agents for the circulation of the unsecured and depreciated paper money of the Eastern and Southern States. These agents, to a man almost, are loud in their denunciations of the attempt now being made by the business men, the press, and the people to rid themselves of the trash that has heretofore circulated as money, and to their influence more than to any other cause is due the efforts that are still undertaken to give Wild-Cat the control of the general circulation of the West. They, too, need a "clean currency," and hence declaim with a zeal worthy of better employment, loudly in favor of principles and practices that all sound financiers and sagacious business men unequivocally condemn. They live by shaving; and they surround that system of short-cuts, prolonged paper, and doling away with the system of which they are a part, it is indispensible that their relation to the public should be properly understood, to the end that their advice and counsels be taken for just what they are worth. When one of these can be found advocating the continuance of the present system as preferable to the Banking law of Illinois, it may, we think, be set down in black and white that he is either a fool, or that he has a pile of "cheap currency" to pay out, and that his care, for the public interest is always tempered by a due regard for his own pocket.

We say this, not because we bear any ill will to these small dealers in paper rags, but, to put the readers of the *Tribune* on scent of the true motives which lie at the bottom of their petty street clamor and counting house harangues in favor of what they know is essentially and radically vicious. With such a currency as the country does now have, and will soon have, their vocation is gone. Why should they not be granted the privilege of defending that which gives them their bread and butter? Let the people, however, to it that they are not misled.

Georgia and Massachusetts.

Georgia is called "the Empire State of the South." She is eight times as large as Massachusetts, possesses a fine climate and a fertile soil, beautiful rivers and rich minerals. She has been settled more than a century and may be reckoned as one of the old States. Her money market, as to merchandise in the aggregate will be imported than will be wanted for actual consumption. Everybody will benefit, and few suffer losses. We are reliably informed, that one of the leading houses in the dry goods trade had received, previous to the date of the panic, more than twelve hundred cases of goods for the spring trade. Since then the same firm has continued to receive large invoices by almost every steamer.

Such a story is hard to believe, but the published Custom House statements, quoted above, bear them out. In the meantime, and in some quarters, immense preparations are being made for the present season's business. That the market will be overstocked with all kinds of goods, of course we do not believe. The trade of the country is now so large that no season can pass without a scarcity of many articles. All this may be true while the aggregate imports are far beyond our wants. Our present private advices from the East, from all the different and manufacturing points of continental Europe, are explicit in regard to the business doing in that quarter. Large orders have been received than can be executed for a long time. In Paris and Lyons the production of silks and other descriptions of fancy goods will be enormous. The amount of English dress fabrics now being shipped to this country is doubtless beyond all calculation. Every steamer and sailing vessel bound hither is filled up to the very hatchway, and a large amount of freight is left over.

All the foregoing may be true, and yet our importers possibly do a profitable business. If the whole season's importation is crowded into January and February, and after that no goods shall be received, then all may be well; but if otherwise, look out for crowded custom-rooms and low prices.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK.—The report of the census of New York shows that the population of the State, on the first day of June last, was 3,476,959. This is an increase since 1845 of 595,564, and, since 1850, of 372,065. There are 632,783 aliens included in the population. The number of voters in the State is as follows: Native, 510,745; naturalized, 135,676. Total, 681,921. The total population of the State upon which the legislative apportionment is to be made, after deducting aliens and colored persons not taxed, is 2,797,416. Five counties have decreased in population during the last ten years as follows: Cortland, 506; Greene, 259; Otsego, 774; Tompkins, 6,452, by the formation of Schuyler county; and Yates, 955.

In the city of New York there were of native voters 46,113; naturalized voters 43,762. Total native born, 350,430; foreign born 274,350. This makes the rate of tax 83-10 mills upon every $1 of valuation.

MR. BLACKWELL'S REVIEWERS.—The *Democrat* does us the injustice to misrepresent the *Tribune* in a matter of a criticism upon the lecture of David Paul Brown, and the further injustice in the unfavorable notice of our paragraph concerning the reviewer of Mr. Blackwell's book. We do not deny that the reviewer establishes many of his positions; but we do complain that, while pointing out Mr. Blackwell's errors, he gives little or no credit to his obvious and undeniable merits. The review is what a review should not be—*an ex parte statement* of the case; and its author complains the ease to which above all others the author is the most liable.

INCREASE OF RAILROAD FREIGHT CHARGES.—The New York and Erie and the New York Central Railroads put up their charges on heavy freight from the west, on the 27th December, from fifty to fifty-five cents per hundred pounds. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company immediately determined, in conjunction with the Baltimore and Ohio Road, to make a similar advance, which took effect on the 7th inst.

Shipwrecks on the Jersey and Long Island Shores.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE—THE PILOTS AND THE SEVERE WEATHER—WRECK OF THE PILOT BOAT R. E. COLLINS AND LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.

The exceedingly cold and stormy weather of the past ten days has done great injury to the pilots and their vessels along our Northern coasts. Since storms and carnivals may be very pleasant to those who live in large cities, and who can successfully resist the effects of the low temperature, but to seamen and all who are compelled to go "down to the sea in ships," they entail terrible suffering, and not infrequently loss of life.

What the pilots are compelled to endure may be judged by the following account of the loss of the R. E. Collins off Fire Island Inlet:

It appears that the boat had for some days been chasing upon the clipper ship Stingray, from Canton, bound to New York; but on Wednesday night the 9th inst., the clipper was lost track of, and the pilot boat lay to along the coast. This she could do without danger, as the wind was W. N. W. This night, it will be remembered, was intensely cold, and frozen mist rose from the water, and encrusted the little boat, so that she resembled a floating iceberg more than a vessel. In the case of the Collins the men on deck could scarcely see the boat's length ahead.

Near five in the morning of the 10th inst., Mr. James B. Murphy, who had command of the boat, saw what he considered to be the light of a large ship, and immediately ordered sail to be put down the helm, but the vessel would not yield to it, so heavily was she encompassed by the ice. Suddenly the boat shook and was thrown on her beam-end, with head to the North and head towards the shore. It afterwards proved that she had struck Inlet, and the shoal on which they ran was about a mile from the shore. The light they had seen was from the lighthouse, which, being at the extreme end of Fire Island, is the first light discovered. They did not revolve every sixty seconds, as it should have done, and hence the mistake of the helmsman.

The sea broke heavily over the vessel, and the largest boat they had, the lee yawl, was washed away by a wave. It was with great difficulty the second yawl was cleared of the ice, and into this boat Morris Ellwood, the boat keeper; James R. Murphy and Wm. Roach, pilots, and James Sullivan, an apprentice, entered, and pulled for the shore. The sea was rolling heavily, and as the yawl neared the shore she filled twice, and was with the utmost difficulty the crew could bail her out and keep themselves afloat. On nearing land the surf rolled completely over her; and leaving themselves, Murphy and Roach dove under the ice that fringed the coast, and made their way to the beach, where they eventually reached, chilled and frostbitten, but out of danger. Sullivan also reached shore, but Ellwood in attempting to get from the yawl caught his foot in the lashings and was drowned.

But a fearful fate awaited those who remained in the vessel. The colored cook, whose name no one on board knew, died of cold soon after the yawl left, and William Williams, a cabin boy, soon after perished. Mr. Robert R. Mitchell was the next victim, and only one remained alive—a lad, named James Rinh—who, strange to say, lived thirty-two hours, and was eventually saved, though his companions died within half an hour after the yawl boat left the wreck.

After his companions died, Rinh, seeing the tide had subsided, managed to crawl into the cabin, where he found a bottle of brandy, secured with ice, was better than the exposed place he had left. Here he remained during the night and part of the following day, suffering dreadfully as he was most of the time up to his arm pits in the chilling water.

During the afternoon of Friday, he broke open the state-room on deck, and attempted to construct a raft, and was fortunately seen from the light-house by the pilot boat from Virginia [Mr. Letcher] arrive and declared, on this floor, that his slave was protected by the same law as he himself. This I denied at once that the slaves of Virginia had the right of self-defence, and would have a right to protect themselves against the violence of their master, just in the same degree as the master had to protect himself against the violence of the slave; that in such case, the right of self-defence would extend to that of slaying the assailant, if necessary to defend himself. And I immediately added, that the gentleman from Virginia was mistaken in what he said,—that the law of Virginia gives the master this power to defend himself, but takes it from the slave. I did say that, *if so confirmed from Virginia were correct*, the slaves of that State would have the right of self-defence. That phrase was inserted explicitly, with that qualification, if that gentleman were right in what he stated; and I immediately added, that he was wrong. I stated that I would give my authority for what I said, in my printed speech; and I have done so.

Now comes the question: will those prints who have circulated this slander, in Illinois, correct it? Will not the Chicago *Journal* explain that of Mr. Giddings, or his better explanation in his printed speech? We shall see.

Breakers Ahead.

The good people of New York who supply the country with the dry goods they bring in enormously into debt in Europe seem to be received that the present prosperity shall not be of long continuance. In this resolution they are actively seconded by the rural districts—the "gentlemen" and "ladies" of which, of high and low degree, doing all they can to turn the products of the fertile soil into French silks, French wines, English broad-cloths, and Cuba cigars, as rapidly as a transfer of cargoes can be made. We quote from the New York *Independent* of the 10th, the following, which is proof of our words:

The enormous amount of foreign merchandise which has been entered for past week has been the subject of general remark in commercial circles. Com pared with the corresponding week of last year the figures show as follows:

Total valuation.....	$1,127,000
Total entered for the week.....	2,847,000
Total entered since January 1.....	4,000,000
	1,776,000

If the above is a specimen of what is to come, we may look for a much larger importation this season than ever before. The merchant has doubtless acted upon the principle that his neighbor would order "but a very few goods," and therefore he has ordered a third as the time for me to go in deep." Already there is a good deal of anxiety to make sales, and that anxiety will increase as the season advances. Duns will be in upon us through the month, as they have done thus far. From present appearances we judge that, whatever may be the condition of the money market, no merchandise in the aggregate will be imported than will be wanted for actual consumption. Everybody will benefit, and few suffer losses. We are reliably informed, that one of the leading houses in the dry goods trade had received, previous to the date of the panic, more than twelve hundred cases of goods for the spring trade. Since then the same firm has continued to receive large invoices by almost every steamer.

Such a story is hard to believe, but the published Custom House statements, quoted above, bear them out. In the meantime, and in some quarters, immense preparations are being made for the present season's business. That the market will be overstocked with all kinds of goods, of course we do not believe. The trade of the country is now so large that no season can pass without a scarcity of many articles. All this may be true while the aggregate imports are far beyond our wants. Our present private advices from the East, from all the different and manufacturing points of continental Europe, are explicit in regard to the business doing in that quarter. Large orders have been received than can be executed for a long time. In Paris and Lyons the production of silks and other descriptions of fancy goods will be enormous. The amount of English dress fabrics now being shipped to this country is doubtless beyond all calculation. Every steamer and sailing vessel bound hither is filled up to the very hatchway, and a large amount of freight is left over.

All the foregoing may be true, and yet our importers possibly do a profitable business. If the whole season's importation is crowded into January and February, and after that no goods shall be received, then all may be well; but if otherwise, look out for crowded custom-rooms and low prices.

Major Isaac Miller, Company H; Private G. W. Smith, Company H.

Slightly wounded—Private Franklin Duval, Company A; A. M. Addington, Company H.

FIGHTING OF FORMIDABLE ODDS.—LOSS, SEVENTEEN KILLED AND OTHERS KILLED.

The *Oregonian* of the 13th December, contains the following:

The *Shawsheen* and *Damerel* has received intelligence from the command of Lieut. Slaughter, who are stationed near the forks of White and Green Rivers. It appears Lieut. Slaughter and a party of his command were unexpectedly fired upon by a party of Indians, immediately killing the Lieutenant and several others, besides wounding a number. The killed include Corporals Berry and Clarendon, of Capt. Wallace's company—Privates Beck, Nolan, McMahon and Grace, were wounded. One of Capt. Keyes' subalterns was mortally wounded and has since died.

Gen. Wool has not taken the field; but is making active preparations to open the campaign, which, say the papers, will not be concluded until every red-skin is driven out of the Territory.

In all parts of Oregon the work of killing and burning seems to be going on, despite of the exertions that are made for the protection of exposed settlements, and weak parts. The method of warfare is that peculiar to the Indian race—a sudden descent, a quick butchery, and a hasty retreat.

The condition of the whites is desperate, especially those at a distance from the central settlements; and it calls for immediate action on the part of the Government at Washington.

LATEST NEWS.

BY
TELEGRAPH AND MAILS.

Arrival of the Steamship America.

HALIFAX, January 16.

The Royal Mail Steamer America arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this evening.

There is nothing new of official character with respect to the peace negotiations. But there is, evidently from quarters unusually well informed, a growing impression that negotiations have terminated in a satisfactory manner.

Count Nesselrode has addressed a circular note to the representatives of Russia at chief foreign courts, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 22. In the note it is stated that Prussia accepts the third point relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea in the following sense: That Turkey's right to close the Straits be maintained; that no ship of war be admitted in the Black Sea excepting those of Russia and Turkey; that the number of ships to be so maintained to be mutually arranged by Russia and Turkey, and that it be ratified by direct special treaty between these two powers, without the intervention of other nations.

This interpretation the allies consider to be inadmissable.

From Sweden the accounts are very warlike. Commanders have received instructions, marked private, to refuse leave of absence, and to have regiments in highest state of efficiency in the spring. Military and naval manufactories work incessantly and indicate that in accordance with secret articles of treaty, Sweden will openly be at war with the allies in the spring.

Sweden has on hand some millions of thalers surplus revenue, which is to be devoted to equip army and navy.

The Danish government is reported to have consented to the establishment of depots of corn for the English fleet in Kiel, to rendezvous there in April.

Gortschakoff reports Dec. 16, sorties of Cossacks defeated strong squadrons of General Vivan's Anglo-Turkish cavalry near Kertsch. English commander and 45 men taken. Previous, nothing else from Crimea.

A letter from Kertsch of the 25th inst., in the *Austrian Gazette*, says according to the latter arts from the Caucasus, the Russian troops have been reinforced by a regiment of the Hussars of the guard by the Radsky regiment of Hussars, formerly stationed at Odessa, it is therefore evident that no want of provisions is experienced by Prince Gortschakoff.

A letter from Odessa, dated 21st, to the Austrian Gazette, says large bodies of troops are marching from the Crimea to Bessarabia. There is not, however, any intention of evacuating the Crimea, though not confirmed, that Pelissier is appointed commander of the allied armies, and Admiral Lyons commander of the allied fleets in the East.

The Muscovite party are striving to supersede Gortschakoff.

ABD-EL-KADER.—Omar Pacha has returned to Senkoum Kella, renouncing his intention to attack Kutaya at present.

The Russian General Sauloff took possession of the castles of Hassan Kaleh as soon as Selim Pacha returned to Erzeroum.

The greatest part of the Russian army will winter at Kars.

Intelligence from Constantinople of 24th ult. states that many persons had already quit Erzeroum, fearing it would be attacked by the Russian army.

New York and Washington News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

The *Tribune* Washington correspondent writes:—It is given out in diplomatic quarters that the British ingation and the sympathizing influence of Canada is high dudgeon the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and his recruiting confederates. They fear that the diplomatic and consular interests shall only be represented by a subordinate.

The rumor of the threatened presence of a French and English fleet near this Port and the influence drawn from it of a complication with the Central American question, have not been confirmed by any official information received here.

There was an explosion of fire works yesterday at Edgar Laboratory, Jersey city, by which two young men were killed, and a third so badly injured that he will doubtless die.

In the U. S. Court yesterday, Judge Hall pronounced a decree of final condemnation against Daniel H. Dillingion, Addison Farnsworth, Geo. B. Hall, Andrew J. Morrison, Jas. Dunn, John Brighton, Francois Rossigal, more than a thousand bales of cotton and other property, and 107 emigrants sent to Liberia.

The affairs of the Republic were reprimanded as being in a very encouraging condition.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.

Gov. Clark delivered his Message to both Houses to-day, his financial statement is not very favorable, there being a deficiency during the financial year, of upwards of 250,000 dollars. The surplus Canal Revenue over expenditures is $1,650. After discussing the various local topics the Governor closed by an allusion to the Kansas question, denouncing in strong terms the overthrow of the Missouri Compromise and expressing the hope that the voice of New York will again, as heretofore, be unanimous in asserting the Jeffersonian policy of restricting slavery and extending freedom.

A Death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

Geo. Curtis, President of the Continental Bank, died at Jacksonville last night.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Jan. 16.

More ice than ever in the Ohio River; frozen 100 feet on this side. Weather cold.

HOUSE TO LIEUT. MAURY.—Lieut. Maury has been honored by the republic of Bremen with a beautiful gold medal, presented through Mr. Schleiden, Minister Resident, and bearing this inscription: "To the Promoter of Science, to the Guide of Navigators, Lieut. M. F. Maury—an Honorary Acknowledgment of the Senate of the Republic of Bremen."

MAGNIFICENT DONATION.—David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi, a great friend of the colonization cause, has lately made a donation of $5,000 to the American Colonization Society. In 1853 he made a similar donation, besides regularly contributing annually, for several years past, the sum of $500.

GOV. SHANNON.—Gov. Wilson Shannon of Kansas Territory, was at Lexington, Missouri, on the 7th inst., en route for Washington. A report has been circulated that Gov ernor Shannon had signified his intention to resign, and the fact that he is on his way to Washington may, perhaps, give some color to the rumor.

NOTATIONS.—The *Democratic Press*, yesterday, in a leading column, had an elaborate puff of the quack, Holloway, and his Pills. As a matter of correct taste, we should condemn the slavering of an empiric like him; but to a journal that daily commends wild-cat currency we ought not to look for discrimination in praise.

GOVERNOR OF THE LOBBY.—The Milwaukee *American* publishes the Message of the People's Governor or Governor of the Lobby of the Wisconsin Legislature. It is a document in which insufferable stupidity is the chief ingredient.

The Yazoo City, (Miss.) Banner, of Tuesday 25th ult., says:

Seven of the criminals tried in the Circuit Court, now in session in this city, have been convicted of murder. Two were executed during the financial year, of upwards of 250,000 dollars. the surplus Canal Revenue over expenditures is $1,650. After discussing the various local topics the Governor closed by an allusion to the Kansas question, denouncing in strong terms the overthrow of the Missouri Compromise and expressing the hope that the voice of New York will again, as heretofore, be unanimous in asserting the Jeffersonian policy of restricting slavery and extending freedom.

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New Advertisements.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
CHICAGO BRANCH.

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO, from the Depot of the Company, foot of South Water street, and Madison Avenue, on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, for Cairo, Mattoon, Decatur, Bloomington, Lafayette, Lodi, Iroquois, Kankakee, Momence, Manteno, Wilmington, and the South, and connecting with the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad at Mattoon.

At 7.30 a. m., every morning, except Sundays.
At 12 noon, every morning, except Sundays, and arrives at Cairo at 5 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE MATTOON, connecting with trains from Terre Haute and the South and East.

At 11.30 a. m., every morning, except Sundays, and arrives in Chicago at 5.40 P. m.

MAIN LINE AND GALENA BRANCH.

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO for Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and Northern Lyris and Minnesota, and West by Rock Island and Chicago Central Railroads.

At 11.30 a. m., every morning, except Sundays.

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO—For Cairo, St. Louis, Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, and points in Missouri and Iowa.

At 5.30 p. m., every morning, except Sundays.
At 4.30 p. m., every morning, except Saturdays.

TRAINS LEAVE CAIRO for the North, for St. Louis, Vincennes, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, the Company, Galena and Dunleith, and all stations on the Main Line, Chicago and Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad.

At 5.30 p. m., every evening except Saturdays.
At 5.30 p. m., every evening except Sundays.

TRAINS LEAVE DUNLEITH for Galena, St. Louis, and all stations on the Galena Branch and Main Line of the Illinois Central Railroad:

At 7.30 a. m., every evening except Saturdays.

TRAINS LEAVE DUBUQUE for Cairo, St. Louis, and all stations on the Galena Branch and Main Line of the Illinois Central Railroad:

At 4.30 P. m., every evening except Saturdays.

The Illinois Central Railroad Trains now connect regularly with the Illinois Central Railroad at Mendota, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad at Geneva, with the Terre Haute and Alton Road at Mattoon and Pana, and with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad at Lodi. Said lines also connect the Dixon Air Line at Dixon, the Chicago and Iowa Road at Chicago, and the Peoria and Bureau Valley Road at Bureau.

REGULAR DAILY FREIGHT TRAINS run over the Main Line, Galena Road, and accommodations have been made at branch stations for receiving freight.

FOR TICKETS, for the Chicago Branch, apply to the Ticket Agent at the Depot, foot of South Water street, and for Tickets for the Galena and Chicago Branch, apply at the Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago, and at the Company's Office, on Water street, Dunleith.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS,
General Superintendent, Chicago.

GEORGE WATSON, Dry Goods Store, Centralia.
JAMES G. CLARK, " " Cairo.
C. H. CONSTOCK, " " Chicago.
January 15, 1856. jan16

Young Men's Association.

GEOLOGICAL COURSE—LAST LECTURE.

SUBJECT—Sketches of Geology upon Natural and Revealed Religion.

PRESIDENT EDWARD HITCHCOCK, AMHERST COLLEGE, Mass.

AT METROPOLITAN HALL,

THIS THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 17th.

At 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 6½. jan17

First Week.

OF

The Great Cheap Sale.

AT

Ross & Foster's,

167 & 169 LAKE STREET.

THE BEST YARD WIDE, ALL WOOL

PLAIDS IN CHICAGO WORTH 75 CTS. FOR 50 CTS.

TWO SHILLING DE LAINES FOR ONE

$1 Silks for 4 and 5 Shillings

12 Shilling Silks for $1

$2 Silks for 12 Shillings.

$3 Silks for $2.

$5 Silks for $3.

$20 Shawls for $12.

$15 Shawls for $10

$30 Shawls for $20,

$40 Shawls for $30.

Suberb French Embroideries for

ONE HALF FORMER RATES.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

At Great Bargains.

Trimming Goods Very Cheap.

Loose No Time,

IN MAKING YOUR SELECTIONS.

AS OUR STOCK IS BEING VERY RAPIDLY

Reduced.

Ross & Foster

167 & 169 LAKE STREET.

NEAR LA SALLE ST.....CHICAGO
jan17

Burling & Backus,

ARCHITECTS,
OFFICE—MARINE BANK BUILDING, LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY ANNOUNCES that the associated himself with Mr. WILLIAM BACKUS, of the late firm of Burling & Backus, Architects, and that the firm will hereafter be known as Burling & Backus.

Mr. Backus is a gentleman of acknowledged ability as an Architect, and has had charge of the erection of many of the most prominent buildings in this city and vicinity before, enabling us to furnish reliable and satisfactory plans and specifications for all kinds of buildings, and upon shorter notice; and we respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of the friends and the public generally.

JAMES H. BURLING.

N. B. Our relations with C. A. P. R. of New York, Mr. Campbell & Co., Agents, Chicago, will enable us to offer to our friends and the public, in procuring information relative to the

Chicago, Jan. 17—jan17

THOS. R. SUTLIF.....JOHN BENNETT.....F. J. HOLLIS.

BRYAN, BORDEN & CO.

COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS—Having removed our office to 36 Bryan Block, on Clark street, between Lake and Water, would inform our friends and the public that we will continue to attend to the purchasing or selling Chicago or Eastern Real Estate.

Young Men's Association Building, Washington St.
January 17. jan17

Straw Goods, Hats and Caps.

Northrup Hoffman & Co.,

No. 45 Warren st., nearly opposite Wyman's House.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS, TRAVELING BAGS

And all goods pertaining to the branch. Their stock for Spring Trade will be kept now fast complete. Comprises the latest and most approved patterns of every desire of

Bonnets, Ribbons, &c.,

Also the latest style of

Silks, Fur, Wool, Leghorn and Panama Hats,

Highly adapted to the North and Western Trade. Orders respectfully solicited and filled with accepted dispatch.

jan17 ow m28

Chicago in Railroad connection with the capital of Iowa.

Chicago and Rock Island

AND PEORIA BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Only Railroad in connection with the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, in Iowa, now Open from Davenport to Muscatine and Iowa City.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 14th, Trains leave Chicago daily (Sundays excepted, as follows:

4.30 A. M. Freight and Emigrant, for Peoria.
8.30 A. M. Express, for Peoria.
Half the Peoria and Rock Island.
4.30 P. M. Express, for Peoria and Rock Island.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

1.30 P. M. Express, from Peoria and Rock Island.
6.30 P. M. Express, from Peoria and Rock Island.

Passengers by these Trains will find Omnibuses in attendance at the Depot on the Canal, to convey them to and from the Cities.

Through Tickets and Emigrant Tickets sold at the Passenger Office, at the Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago, and will be checked through to destination.

ROSS P. TRACY, Superintendent.
JOHN M. DOUGLAS, Gen'l Superintendent.
Chicago, January 14, 1856. jan16

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—50 BBLS. SUPERIOR No. 1 Mackerel.

Book Trade.

THE BEST MAPS.

JOHN'S MAPS,

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Dealers south of the suspended bridge, Dearborn street, can obtain the above Maps, Globes and Charts, at the Publishers' prices, by calling at

No. 1 CATALOGUE PRICES.

THE TRADE.

No. 1 BLANCHARD,

Cooke & Co.,

CHICAGO.

Wanted.

A CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN IS DESIRED to assist in keeping the books of a wholesale business house. Address, with name and reference, box 1288 P. O.

HOUSE WANTED.—A COMFORTABLE House, in a good neighborhood, within the limits of the city, for which a fair rent will be paid. Address box 1288 P. O.

A BOOK-KEEPER WHO HAS HAD EXperience in a similar business in Chicago. The best of reference required. Address box 1288 Boston, Mass., P. O.

GIRLS WANTED.—TWO OR THREE Girls Wanted to work at WM. HOGE & CO., Green Block, Nos. 28, 30 and 32 South Water street.

BARTNER WANTED, WITH $15,000, TO take a half interest in a Dry Goods business. Address box 1288 P. O.

WANTED, LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS of Children. Any one having such pictures to dispose of, will find a liberal purchaser by calling at No. 10 Metropolitan Block, Lake street, up stairs.

Board and Boarding.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH Board, in Michigan Avenue, No. 37, between Madison and Monroe streets.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—THE SUBscriber, having opened a Boarding House on the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, is now prepared to accommodate a few permanent boarders with rooms with or without board. Terms moderate. MRS. WOOD.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN, WITH THEIR wives, can obtain good Board and Rooms, at No. 37 Michigan avenue.

BOARD.—TWO ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen and their wives, can obtain good Board at No. 37 Michigan avenue.

FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, CORner of Michigan avenue and Madison street. Terms moderate. Apply to WM. G. STUART, Proprietor.

To Let or Lease.

STORES, OFFICES AND SLEEPING Rooms, in Metropolitan Block, Lake street. Apply to BRINKERHOFF & PENTON, Real Estate Agents, 84 Lake street.

FOR RENT, A NEW BRICK DWELLING, with modern conveniences, and all the woods without coat; and effectually save Fuel. Rent $300. Enquire of WM. BUTLER, Real Estate Agent, 84 Lake street.

TO RENT, A VERY COMFORTABLE Dwelling, containing 10 rooms, pleasantly situated on Indiana street, between Dearborn and Clark streets. Inquire of J. S. BARTON, 10 Lake street.

TO RENT, THE BUILDING AT PRESENT occupied by Messrs. ANDERSON & CO.

FOR RENT, STEAM SAW MILL AND Lumber Yard, in the vicinity of Chicago. Apply to BRINKERHOFF & PENTON, 84 Lake street.

Nov. 28, '55, 3m.

J. H. THOMPSON'S PUMADA CURTICE AND Lubricator.—J. H. THOMPSON, author of "Anatomy of the Skin," "Diseases of the Hair and Skin," &c., begs to call the attention of the American people to the above named preparation, which is now ready for sale at the Principal Office, No. 1 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

Notice.—Persons wishing to purchase some genuine Pumada will please call at the Principal Office, No. 1 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

Notice.—Persons wishing to purchase some genuine Pumada can be supplied at the Chicago Depot, No. 1 Metropolitan Block, Lake street, up stairs, by applying to Gen. W. Hoes, City Gentleman.

TAXES.—TAXES.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons owning Real Estate in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in December, A. D. 1855, and on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1856, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in February, A. D. 1856, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1856, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1856, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1856, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1856, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1856, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1856, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in September, A. 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D. 1870, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in February, A. D. 1870, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1870, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1870, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1870, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1870, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1870, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1870, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in September, A. D. 1870, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in October, A. D. 1870, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in November, A. D. 1870, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in December, A. D. 1870, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1871, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in February, A. D. 1871, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1871, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1871, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1871, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1871, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1871, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1871, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in September, A. D. 1871, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in October, A. D. 1871, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in November, A. D. 1871, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in December, A. D. 1871, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in February, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in September, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in October, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in November, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in December, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1873, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in February, A. D. 1873, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1873, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1873, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1873, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1873, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1873, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1873, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in September, A. D. 1873, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in October, A. D. 1873, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in November, A. D. 1873, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in December, A. D. 1873, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1874, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in February, A. D. 1874, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1874, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1874, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1874, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1874, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1874, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1874, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in September, A. D. 1874, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in October, A. D. 1874, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in November, A. D. 1874, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in December, A. D. 1874, for the purpose of receiving the taxes assessed upon their property for the year 1855, and that I will attend at the Mayor's office, in said City, on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1875

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
February Term, A. D. 1855.
John H. Dunham, Henry W. Hamilton, and Thomas P. Hamilton, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Hamilton, deceased, vs. Sidney Tobin, Wash Wilcox or Mosses Doe, and Richard Roe.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said Sidney Tobin, Wash Wilcox or Mosses Doe, and Richard Roe, that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1854, the said John H. Dunham, Henry W. Hamilton, and Thomas P. Hamilton, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Hamilton, deceased, filed their bill of complaint in the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, against the said Sidney Tobin, Wash Wilcox or Mosses Doe, and Richard Roe, and that a writ of subpœna issued thereon, returnable on the fourth Monday of March next, 1855, as by law is required.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Kinsley, Farwell & Morrow, Pl'ff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
October Term, A. D. 1854.
Ruth Nelson, by her next friend, Robert R. Odell vs. William Nelson. In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE OF William P. Nelson, defendant in the above entitled cause, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, notice is hereby given to the said William P. Nelson, that unless he be and appear before the Circuit Court of Cook County, on the fourth Monday of March next, 1855, he will be proceeded against as to law and justice may appertain.
SAMUEL N. HAYES,
MARY A. STOWELL,
Administrator & Administratrix of the estate of Ephraim C. Stowell, deceased.
Hayes & Stowell, Complt'ns' Sol'rs.

ESTATE OF EPHRAIM C. STOWELL, deceased.—Notice is hereby given to the heirs of the estate of the said Ephraim C. Stowell, deceased, that on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1854, the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of the said Ephraim C. Stowell, deceased, will, by the Judge of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, be appointed Commissioner to receive, examine and adjust all claims against the said estate, and that six months from the 4th day of March aforesaid are allowed by said Court for the creditors of said deceased to present their claims to said Commissioner for examination and adjustment.
SAMUEL N. HAYES,
Administrator of the estate of Ephraim C. Stowell, deceased.
Hayes & Stowell, Att'ys. mar4-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to an order of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, made at the March Term, A. D. 1854, of said Court, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Thomas F. Leonard, deceased, will, by public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, on Saturday, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1855, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, sell the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of said deceased, to wit: Lot No. 1 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the South Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois, and also Lot No. 1 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the North Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Terms of sale: One-third cash in hand on the day of sale, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from the day of sale, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the day of sale, and a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the same.
JAMES LEONARD, and
JOHN HOLLAND,
Administrators of the Estate of Thomas F. Leonard, deceased.
Cornelius & Fabri, Att'ys. feb17-d6w4

CHANCERY NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
February Term, A. D. 1855.
Edward H. Haddock, Benjamin F. Haddock, James Haddock, and Henry Haddock, by their next friend, Benjamin F. Haddock, vs. Mahlon N. Loomis, George S. Loomis, Andrew Hunt, Mahlon N. Loomis, George S. Loomis, Andrew Hunt, Mahlon N. Loomis, George S. Loomis, Andrew Hunt, and Mahlon N. Loomis, George S. Loomis, Andrew Hunt, Executors of the last will and testament of Mahlon Loomis, deceased, and Mahlon N. Loomis, George S. Loomis, Andrew Hunt, Trustees under